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the 28th, with \$2,740,000 in specie, and 100 passen-

TOO BAD.—For while we were waiting our turn to see Tuesday last he got a more devilish twist in view for Spitz.

Charlotte Evening News

is usually inhabited by Germans, there are already two hundred acres planted with 200,000 vines, of which will be in bearing in two years, yielding 100,000 gallons of wine per season, and 50,000

his election than any other one man. All that made by the Whigs about General Pierce fainting his horse in Mexico was amply reluted by the patches of General Scott. To get General Sev

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal:
JAMES M. HARRIS, Editor, Edgecombe county, N.C.
JOHN J. HARRIS, Editor, Edgecombe county, N.C.
JAMES H. HARRIS, Editor, Edgecombe county, N.C.
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The Webster Obsequies in Wilmington.

Notwithstanding the rain and the unpleasant state of the weather generally, we learn that the funeral procession in honor of Mr. Webster, was formed at the appointed time and place, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Walker, Col. Wm. C. Howard, assisted by Dr. Peter M. Walker, Col. T. C. McIlhenny and Col. John Cowan, and marched from thence to the Presbyterian Church along the route indicated in the programme, where a Eulogy upon the life and character of the illustrious deceased, was delivered by Robert H. Cowan, Esq. Unfortunately, we were unable to attend, and were therefore deprived of the pleasure of listening to Mr. Cowan's able effort. We have, however, heard a number of gentlemen who were present speak of the address in terms of the highest praise. The church, we learn, was crowded by ladies and gentlemen, who came out undeterred by the rain or the inclement weather.

The bells of the different churches were tolled—the various flags about town, and upon the shipping in port were displayed at half-mast, and in mourning—some one or two stores were also draped in mourning. A national salute of thirty-one guns was fired at sunrise and sunset, and single guns at intervals during the day. We have heard of no accident and take it for granted that everything went off smoothly, as it always does under the direction of Chief Marshall Howard, who, we presume, was charged with most of the arrangements.

Thanksgiving was very generally observed here, by a cessation from business throughout the day, and the celebration of divine worship in most, if not all the churches, in the forenoon.

It rained yesterday, and we must confess that we did feel as sorry as we ought to have done, considering the damp it must have proved to the enjoyments of the day, and the cold water it threw upon the Webster procession. But to tell the truth and shame the devil, we were unable to get out ourselves, and it gave us a sort of pleasure to think that we were not the only sufferers. Misery does love company.

We begin to fear that there is something in the atmosphere of a sick room not promotive of a heavenly frame of mind. It is not every one who can endure pain with the unflinching composure of the Quaker, who merely said, when his throat was being cut rather roughly, "Friend, thee dost haggle." But still there is nothing like being as cool and contented as you can, with a burning fever on—rather hard work though, we will venture to say. We should be happy to change for a while with anybody ambitious of trying the experiment. We are fully satisfied and willing to sell out.

Still, there are worse things than fevers. They have their agreeable alternations, like the climate of Scotland, as described to Doctor Johnson. It was raining furiously, when the Doctor put the question to one of the young unbreeched who met, whether it was raining there. "Na," said the boy indignantly, "it sometimes sna's." One can sometimes enjoy all climates at once, having the frigid zone at their finger nails while the torrid is scorching their head and "inwards" all of which is pleasant and profitable, if accepted in a Christian spirit.

Daily Journal, 26th inst.

The Emperor Napoleon III.

An unfailing topic for discussion in all the papers and other publications we pick up is—Charles Louis Napoleon, the "Nephew of my Uncle," and successor to his throne, under the title of Napoleon III., the Senate having issued a decree for the re-establishment of the Empire, etc.

All this had been foreseen by almost everybody for a very long time. The ceremony of ratification by the people only remains; but as that is all arranged, the thing may be regarded as done. France is again an Empire, and Napoleon III. is Emperor. It only now remains to be seen what his policy is likely to be; and those who have studied the man and his history most attentively, would never think of taking his professions as any indication of his real purposes.

He says "the Empire is peace," while at the same time he steadily turns to the traditions of the Empire—one of the most prominent is, that the natural boundaries are the Rhine and the Alps. The able Paris correspondent of the National Intelligence, in a recent letter, shows conclusively, from Louis Napoleon's whole course, that the absorption of Belgium and Switzerland, is one of the cherished projects of his life. This will hardly be peace, nor is it likely that a French Empire, with a Bonaparte at its head, and a splendid army of half a million, will ever mean peace. The thing is not to be thought of.

But, then, all these projects of ambition have their field in Europe, and will keep in full employment all the resources which the French Empire can bring to their accomplishment, and we therefore regard the idea of any interference with the affairs of this continent, or with Cuba, on the part of the French Emperor, as purely chimerical, unless, indeed, under extraordinary circumstances, which are by no means likely to occur.

We anticipate stirring times on the other side of the Atlantic, and that at no distant day.

Private Enterprise vs. Official Interference.

After Mr. CALHOUN's death, the Legislature of S. Carolina appropriated ten thousand dollars for the purpose of publishing his works, including his much-talked-of posthumous work on Government. They also employed a man to edit them, and superintend their passage through the press. Well, the money has been expended, and the books printed, and that's all. Published they certainly are not, for we never hear of them—no means are taken for their circulation or sale; and so far as we can learn, they are neither circulated nor sold.

It is confidently asserted that the HARRISs, of N. York, offered the full of persons undertaking to publish the works of Mr. CALHOUN a very large sum—thirty or forty thousand dollars—for the copyright. In doing so, they acted upon business calculations. They knew their facilities for giving their circulation—bringing them home to the door, and within the means of every man in the country; and they would have done so, and have made money by the operation; and the result would have been, a work of art, and not a merely nominal publication of his works; while his family would have received a handsome sum for the copyright, and the State have saved the ten thousand which has been thrown away in burying Mr. C.'s posthumous works. It is a striking instance of the folly of persons undertaking to meddle with a business in which they have no experience, or of a public body pretending to interfere with private business.

CALHOUN CITY.—Lieut. H. K. Davenport, U. S. N., who has recently been in command of the Crescent City, while absent from the Navy on a furlough, has been ordered to the Macedonia, of the Japan squadron. So he will make no further trips to Europe, at present. —Journal of Commerce.

There will, no doubt, be a good many removals from office under the incoming administration. No body expects anything else; and, therefore, nobody need be disappointed. For our own part, personally, we care very little about the matter one way or the other, since there is no office in the gift of the Federal Government in this State, for which we could be induced to give up our business—not that they may not be much more lucrative; but, then, they are uncertain in their tenure, and generally unprogressive in their character; whereas, now we know where we are, and believe that, at the end of four, or any other number of years, our business will be as good—we hope much better—than it is; and, above all, dependent upon no popular election, nor upon the caprice of any Department. In our opinion, it is imprudent for any one to leave a fair living business to become an office-holder—coupled, as office-holding generally is—with the preparatory, or chrysalis state of office-hunting. However, every body is to our opinion, and at any rate, there will be many cases to which our rules cannot apply; so that, upon the whole, there will be quite an average number of applicants from those turned out under the "no proscriptio" regime of General Taylor, as well as from others seeking new appointments. To suppose that even a tythe of the applicants could be accommodated, would be sheer folly.

As we have before said, we care very little about this matter, one way or the other. We fought as hard and as well as we could, for the principles and the candidates of our party, and find our reward in their success. Time and again during the canvass, we took occasion to say, that the Democratic party intended to deceive nobody by raising the hypocritical cry of "no proscriptio." It came before the people with no sort of pledges upon that subject; and having adopted such a course during the canvass, it can now pursue such a policy with reference to it, as party usage, or expediency, may justify or require, without giving reasonable cause for complaint on any quarter. What is now the established party usage in the United States, our friends at present in office know as well as we can tell them, for they came in under it themselves; and the most of them are prepared to go out under it, should such be the decision of the powers that be to be.

For our own part, we blamed the late, and the present administration in the indiscriminate sweep which they made—not for making the sweep—but for making it after having promised to do otherwise. After having, during the canvass, made loud professions of "no proscriptio;" "no friends to reward, and no enemies to punish," and such like. In plain terms, not for their proscription spirit, although that was remarkable, but for their insincerity and deception.

No one can charge the Democrats with having made use of any such clap-traps. They have fairly and openly carried the day; and, certainly, while we shall take little or no part or concern, or interest in the distribution of offices, neither shall we consider it our duty to offer any defence or explanation of any removals which may hereafter be made. They will need none. A change of subordinate office-holders has now got to be as much a matter of course, when a new President is inaugurated, as a change in the members of the Cabinet; and no party going before the people, without any false professions upon the subject—and being sustained by them—can, with justice, be censured for pursuing a course which the people has tacitly sanctioned. It is only where deception has been used—as it was in the canvass of 1848—that such conduct properly becomes the object of deserved censure—it being evident that the people could not have sanctioned, or expected it, if contrary professions having been made to them before the election.

These remarks are not intended as indicating or foreboding any policy upon the subject of removals; for of that, we, like others, can merely speak from conjecture; but simply as expressive of our own views in the matter, which are stated thus early, in order that our future course may be understood and appreciated. Our room and time are both too precious to be occupied in the defence of half of the removals and appointments which will inevitably take place, and we shall not engage in the business.

DEATHS.—HON. JOHN SARGENT, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Tuesday night, the 23rd, in his seventy-third year. He had been several times a member of Congress—ran as Vice President on the ticket with Mr. CLAY in 1832. In 1841 Mr. TYLER offered him the mission to England, which he declined. Since then he has not been in public life.

HON. WALTER FORWARD, Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. TYLER, died at his residence in Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 23d.

For the Journal

Town Meeting.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, in relation to the Town subscription to the Chaw and Darlington Railroad, held at the Courthouse, on Tuesday evening, November 23d, J. R. Howard, M. C., was called to the chair, and J. R. Blossom, appointed Secretary. The resolution offered at last meeting was called, and after debate by Messrs. John McRae, Henry Nutt, O. G. Parsely, J. G. Wright and J. A. Taylor, it was, on motion of Col. McRae, resolved to refer the whole matter to a committee of three persons, to be appointed by the chair, who should obtain information and report at some future meeting of the citizens.

The chair accordingly appointed Messrs. N. N. Nixon, O. G. Parsely and Henry Nutt, as said committee.

W. C. HOWARD, Chm'n.

For the Journal

RALEIGH, Nov. 24th, 1852.

MR. FELTON: I ask the benefit of your paper for the purpose of making a personal explanation. Your Raleigh correspondent stated that Mr. Hill, of Duplin, introduced a bill making treasurers upon lands, cutting timber trees, unlawful hunting, &c., indictable. I avail myself of the present opportunity to state that I am opposed to said bill, and only handed it to the Clerk through courtesy to Mr. Subbe, from Beaufort, with the understanding that I would vote against it. So it is Mr. Stubbs' bill, and not mine. I am unwilling that the impression should go to the country that I advocate such a bill as that, when I am totally opposed to it.

By inserting this you will accommodate

Your friend, WM. E. HILL.

OUR BARS AND RIVERS.—Professor Bach of the U. S. Coast Survey, Capt. Davis, U. S. N., and Lieut. Woodbury of the Engineer Corps, arrived in town yesterday from Washington. The design of the visit is to determine upon the surveys already had of our bars and rivers with reference to their future improvement. This is an object which should interest the whole community as well as the interior country depending upon Cape Fear Navigation, and every facility should be tendered the gentlemen of the commission in the discharge of their assigned duties. \$20,000 was most liberally appropriated at the last session of Congress for the improvement of the bar and river. Lieut. Woodbury, we learn, will be left in charge of the work.—Herald.

BAD NEWS FROM ABOVE.—We learn that a portion of the Lock at Jones' Falls, about 18 miles above Fayetteville, was swept away very recently, and that the keeper, Mr. L. C. Clegg, was drowned. It is also stated that the dam above cannot pass through until the completion of the repairs, which will not be until some time next summer.—Herald.

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